

**Practice: 659 - Wetland Enhancement****Scenario: #2 - Riverine, Levee Removal, ditch plugs and foodplain features****Scenario Description:**

A Riverine HGM tract on a large floodplain is to be enhanced. It has been converted to agricultural production by surface ditching and clearing of woody vegetation. The wetland extent is 60 acres. Resource Concerns are: 4-SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION - Organic matter depletion, 11- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, 12 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters, 16 - WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION - Excessive sediment in surface waters, 18 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION - Undesirable plant productivity and health, 19 - DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION, Inadequate structure and composition, 22- INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE - Habitat degradation.

**Before Situation:**

A levee prevents floodwater from entering the tract. The original cover was forest. The site is drained by surface ditches which collect surface water and direct it to the river through a flap gate structure. The site has been completely cleared, and no suitable adjacent seedwall exists for natural regeneration of forest species. The lateral connectivity between the channel and floodplain has been altered by construction of levees along the reach.

**After Situation:**

The hydrology of the site is enhanced with the installation of ditch plugs, and the excavation of macrotopographic features with an average depth of 6" over 30% of the wetland area. Excavated spoil is placed adjacent to the features on the wetland and adjacent non-wetland area with a maximum depth of 24 inches. The levee has been breached at the upstream and downstream ends of the tract reach, restoring dynamic stream flooding. The breach length is 150 feet long at both locations. Both the wetland and non-wetland areas are planted with a Bottomland Hardwood species mix. The levee breaches are armored with rock riprap. Facilitating practices include Grade Stabilization Structure and Tree and Shrub Planting. Restoration of hydrology and plant community functions will improve the WATER QUALITY and DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION concerns listed above. The hydrologic and vegetative practices will address the SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION and INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE concerns.

**Scenario Feature Measure: Acres of Wetland****Scenario Unit: Acre****Scenario Typical Size: 60****Scenario Cost: \$81,536.11****Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,358.94****Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Equipment/Installation</b>						
Scraper, self propelled, 21 CY	1208	Self propelled earthmoving scraper with 21 CY capacity. Does not include labor.	Hour	\$383.30	113	\$43,312.90
Dozer, 200 HP	928	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 160 to 250. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$195.76	36	\$7,047.36
<b>Foregone Income</b>						
FI, Soybeans Dryland	1961	Dryland Soybeans is Primary Crop	Acre	\$430.43	30	\$12,912.90
FI, Corn Dryland	1959	Dryland Corn is Primary Crop	Acre	\$437.76	30	\$13,132.80
<b>Labor</b>						
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$27.55	149	\$4,104.95
<b>Mobilization</b>						
Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$512.60	2	\$1,025.20